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reduced to a fine powder, and well mixed together.

Account of an Electrical Telegraph; by M. Soemmering.

(From Uber Electrischen Telegraphen.)

The author of this invention was led to it by remarking, that the phenomenon of the decomposition of water by the action of metallic points plunged therein, and made to communicate with the poles of a voltaic pile, takes place even when the extent of the circuit, which the electric fluid runs over, is very considerable, such as several thousand feet.

It occurred to him, that by applying to telegraphic communications, this influence, at once so rapid and powerful, which, if it could be substituted for the optical effects which are always suspended by night or in cloudy weather, would have on the principles of the ordinary telegraph unequivocal advantages.

The first attempt fulfilled his expectations.

The apparatus is composed of an ordinary voltaic pile. One-tenth of the disks of zinc and silver are sufficient. It is established by beginning with the zinc, then a moistened piece of felt, and the silver. Thus the pole that gives the hydrogen in the decomposition of the water is below, and the pole of the oxygen is above.

From these two poles proceeded two conducting wires of flexible metal, each terminated by a small brass peg, broad at the top, that it may be taken in the fingers. These pegs are made to be fixed at pleasure in any one of the twenty-seven holes that are bored, vertically towards the extremities of an equal number of small brass cylinders, ranged horizontally beside each other, without touching; along the upper cross piece. Each of these cylinders correspond with a letter of the alphabet, from A to Z, and there are besides three additional signs, which contribute to the precision of the telegraphic language, and complete the number of twenty-seven. The holes in the cylinders, and also the pegs, are made a little conical, in order that the reciprocal contact may be always certain.

Each of the cylinders crosses in its whole thickness the piece that sustains them all, and at the end opposite that which receives the peg a small transverse hole is bored, through which a conducting wire is passed, and the end afterwards twisted. These wires converge, and are of an indefinite length; that is, equal to the distance between the person who composes the telegraphic communication and the person who reads it.

Method of coating Linen Cloth, so as to render it impenetrable to Air and Water.

FROM MAGAZIN DER ERFINDUNGEN.

Boil slowly a quarter of a pound of gum elastic in a pint and a half of boiled linseed oil. When the gum is dissolved add to it about two quarts of boiled oil, one pound of resin, one pound of yellow wax, and as much litharge, and boil the whole together. This mass must be laid on the cloth while yet warm, which retains its flexibility, and may be employed in the place of leather for the pipes of fire engines, especially if the cloth be made of hemp and without seam.

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THE Life of a Dissenting Minister; written by himself. With occasional reflections, illustrative of the education and professional state of the Dissenting Clergy, and the character and manners of the Dissenters in general, 5s. 6d.

CHEMISTRY.

View of the progress and present state of Animal Chemistry; by I. J. Berzelius, M.D., £.2 12s. 6d.

DRAMA.

Mustapha; a tragedy, 3s.

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